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## Senator Hits Gift Story by Ex-Secretary

### Hearing Breaks Up In Confusion Over Klein Controversy

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Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, in a dramatic interruption of a Senate Ethics Committee hearing, today accused his former personal secretary of perjury after she testified that she overheard "speculation" that Dodd received at least \$10,000 from a foreign agent.

The committee recessed and then reconvened at least three times shortly after noon as its members attempted to rule on the admissibility of the statement by Mrs. Marjorie Carpenter.

When the session finally broke up in confusion, Dodd and his two lawyers went before television cameras in a floor-lit hallway to criticize both the committee's attorney and Mrs. Carpenter.

The incident, most dramatic since public hearings opened yesterday on charges of misconduct against Dodd, came when Mrs. Carpenter was asked to describe what happened after Dodd returned from an April 1964 trip to West Germany.

#### Tells of Conversation

Both she and an earlier witness charged that Dodd made the trip to assist Julius Klein, a registered foreign agent and Chicago public relations man who does extensive business in West Germany.

Mrs. Carpenter said that after the senator's return, two of his staff members, David Martin and Gerald Zeiller, were discussing the trip in her office.

She quoted Martin as saying: "I wonder how much Klein paid Dodd to do that. He must have paid at least \$10,000." Mrs. Carpenter said Zeiller replied "Oh, easily."

When asked to go over the testimony, a second time, she quoted Zeiller as saying "Oh, at least that."

Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., the committee chairman, immediately broke into the testimony to ask Mrs. Carpenter to clarify her remarks.

a cynical remark, I don't think that he (Martin) meant he had any personal knowledge of it at all."

#### Speculation, She Says

Stennis then characterized the exchange as "purely supposition." And Mrs. Carpenter replied, "It was speculation. I still interpret it as speculation."

Stennis ruled the testimony inadmissible after the committee counsel, Benjamin R. Fern, said he had no other evidence relating to a payment from Klein to Dodd.

But Sen. James B. Pearson, R-Kans., asked that it not be stricken from the record.

Another committee member, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., said: "I don't think this allegation is completely finished until we hear from them." He referred to Zeiller and Martin.

Dodd's principal attorney, John F. Sonnett, then broke into the discussion to say that both Martin and Zeiller testified in executive session that the testimony is false.

The committee recessed for five minutes and held a close meeting in an adjoining ante room. When they returned, Stennis reaffirmed his ruling that the testimony "does not have enough probative value" to remain in the record.

It was then that Dodd rose to his feet unexpectedly, approached Stennis and said "I don't think that this would be allowed as a matter of fundamental fairness in any court."

Speaking quietly, but pounding one clenched fist into the open palm of his other hand, Dodd argued that the committee had allowed the matter to be brought up in an open hearing and had ordered it stricken from the record only after the charge was made before several dozen reporters and about 200 persons present.

"I'm going to ask that the attorney general proceed with a perjury charge," he said in reference to Mrs. Carpenter's testimony.

Stennis ignored Dodd's request that Zeiller and Martin be called to testify immediately to refute the Carpenter statement. The chairman then moved to recess the committee for lunch.

Dodd and his attorneys got up and walked toward the rear of the room, but Stennis called the committee back into session again after more than five minutes during which those present were milling about, uncertain of what had happened.

Utah, argued against calling Martin and Zeiller on the grounds that it would "upset this orderly procedure."

Again, Dodd rose to his feet, saying "I want to respond to Sen. Bennett's charge."

The Connecticut Democrat, standing between Stennis and Mrs. Carpenter, said: "I thought this was a fact-finding hearing, not a trial."

Stennis said Mrs. Carpenter's testimony "was a little different than what I thought in closed session" but he reaffirmed his ruling that the testimony would be stricken and Zeiller and Martin would not be called immediately.

Appearing before the television cameras, Dodd said he was "outraged" at the procedure and reiterated his intention to seek perjury charges.

Referring to Fern, Dodd said he was "treated unfairly by counsel."

A reporter asked if Dodd had received anything from Klein for making the German trip.

"I received a rug about that long," Dodd replied, holding his hands about a foot apart to indicate its size. "It was worth about \$2," he said.

Martin told the reporters that "no such conversation ever took place." Zeiller added that Mrs. Carpenter's statement was an "absolute falsehood."

In earlier testimony today, a former aide charged that Dodd misappropriated "hundreds of thousands of dollars of campaign funds." This, he said, first led him to be concerned about misconduct on the part of the Connecticut Democrat.

#### Boyd Looks Back

James P. Boyd Jr., said his suspicions were first raised in December 1964.

At that time, Dodd complied with Connecticut law and issued a public financial report on his 1964 campaign. Boyd said the figures reported "were very erroneous and very disappointing to me."

Boyd testified as the investigation appeared to be widening in scope to include a probe of senator misused his office by the support sought from at least 17 other senators by Klein.

Boyd did not elaborate, but two newspaper columnists charged earlier this year that Dodd siphoned off for his personal use several thousand dollars collected for campaign purposes.

Boyd said that during 1964 he and other employees discovered "incontrovertible evidence of the senator's wrongdoing," but

enterprise without documentation was to nullify it."

He said he could not turn to the Ethics Committee because although it had been formally established, its members had not yet been named and no meetings had been held.

Similarly, Boyd said, the "mutual respect" between the Department of Justice and the Senate would mean that "they (the Justice Department or the FBI) would feel compelled to call Sen. Dodd" if a complaint was first brought to them.

#### Own Financial Loss

"At no time in the entire process have I or any of those with me ever received a cent of compensation and, in fact, we have suffered a heavy financial loss," Boyd said.

Dodd's attorneys sought to show that the two newspaper columnists to whom Boyd delivered copies of more than 4,000 documents removed from Dodd's office had failed to notify the Justice Department, FBI or Ethics Committee until several months after newspaper stories about Dodd's alleged misconduct first appeared.

Senator Bennett, committee vice-chairman, said yesterday a tentative agreement had been reached to require that Klein produce all his correspondence with the other senators when he testifies on his relationship with Dodd.

The committee so far has brought out correspondence involving six past or present members of the Senate—Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill.; then-Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn.; Wayne Morse, D-Ore.; then Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R-Ariz.; Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y.

Klein's alleged efforts to influence other senators were emphasized yesterday by Dodd's attorneys, who sought to show that the Connecticut Democrat had done nothing more for Klein than congressional colleagues.

That defense was one of several used by Dodd's lawyers to counter charges that the senator misused his office by traveling to Germany in 1964 to help Klein retain several business accounts.

Klein was one of several men investigated during a 1963 Senate Foreign Relations probe of foreign agents.

Newspaper columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson have charged that Dodd acted as an "errand boy" for Klein, who sought senatorial support to

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bolster his image among German government and industrial officials.

Communications to Dodd

But two sets of documents introduced yesterday, the committee's first day of open hearings, showed that Klein claimed support from many senators other than Dodd.

The first set consisted of letters and cables from Klein to Dodd, written after the Foreign Relations Committee hearings had closed but before Dodd made his German trip.

In December, 1963, Klein wrote Dodd that "when I next see you I will show you the file of letters that I received from your colleagues. I know that you will be happy to learn that every one was similar in tone to the one that you wrote."

In the same letter, Klein said he had written to Barry Goldwater and enclosed a copy of "the letter that Barry wrote me a few weeks ago when the distortions in the press first started."

Klein added:

"Dirksen and Barry are fully posted, but what pleased me very much more was that such liberals like Hubert Humphrey, Morse and Symington spoke out in my behalf."

In January, 1964, Klein's brother, Max, wrote Dodd to say "when Sen. Javits visited Germany about a week or ten days ago, he brought greetings to our German friends from his Republican colleague, Sen. Dirksen."

In mid-February, Dodd wrote Klein to say that it would be difficult to leave Washington that month because the civil rights bill of 1964 was pending in the Senate.

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